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H9B8TUCF 1 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK 2 3 UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, 4 16 Cr. 91 (PKC) V. 5 SCOTT TUCKER, TIMOTHY MUIR, 6 Defendants. Trial 7 -----x September 11, 2017 8 4.45 p.m. 9 Before: 10 HON. P. KEVIN CASTEL 11 District Judge 12 APPEARANCES 13 JOON H. KIM Acting United States Attorney for the 14 Southern District of New York BY: NIKETH V. VELAMOOR 15 HAGAN C. SCOTTEN SAGAR K. RAVI Assistant United States Attorneys 16 17 FREEMAN NOOTER & GINSBERG Attorneys for Defendant Tucker BY: LEE A. GINSBERG 18 NADJIA LIMANI 19 -and-STAMPUR & ROTH 20 BY: JAMES M. ROTH 21 BATH & EDMONDS, P.A. Attorneys for Defendant Muir 22 BY: THOMAS J. BATH -and-23 BEVERLY VAN NESS 24 25

THE COURT: Are there any jurors, potential jurors remaining in the courtroom? If so, please raise your hand.

There do not appear to be any.

Unless there is something we need to discuss, see you tomorrow morning.

Yes, sir.

MR. SCOTTEN: Your Honor, so there is at least one legal issue the government is aware of, and I think there may be one the defendants are also concerned with, that we would like the Court's ruling on before openings. It doesn't have to be now; we are not opening first thing tomorrow morning. If it's convenient for the Court, we can do it now or later.

THE COURT: What is it?

MR. SCOTTEN: The issue that the government is concerned with is the scope of the Court's ruling on legal evidence other than advice of counsel evidence. We had a discussion with Mr. Bath, and he has a different take on the Court's ruling than we do. So we thought it best to ask for clarification because it may affect how the parties open.

As you know, we moved essentially to keep out all legal evidence other than that within an advice of counsel defense. We argued it mostly about the defense expert, but our belief was the Court granted our motion. I am not sure exactly what Mr. Bath's interpretation is, but I think he sees it more narrowly. I think the area of particular concern is, as you

know from our initial papers, your Honor, Mr. Muir's defense, at least in part, appears to be there were other lawyers involved here, generally; not that these lawyers came to me and told me what I was doing was lawful, but just they were around, the atmospheric impression of lawyers being there led me to believe it's more lawful. We don't think that's proper. We cited the reasoning in the Floury case, which I think is quite persuasive. We think the Court granted that motion, but if it didn't, or if it granted it in part, we'd like to know.

THE COURT: I think I granted it, but implementing it is a different situation. Because the nature of in limine rulings, when you seek an in limine ruling, it has something of an abstract quality to it because it's not always a ruling that attaches to the admission or exclusion of a specific exhibit or the specific testimony of a witness.

Let me hear from Mr. Bath.

MR. BATH: Thank you, Judge.

Judge, it is our position that Mr. Muir has a good faith defense, and I realize the Court hasn't made a final ruling on that, you haven't heard all the evidence yet. A part of that good faith defense is that Mr. Muir was hired about 2006, began working on behalf of Mr. Tucker's entities, was hired by Mr. Tucker, was later engaged by the tribes. He did his own research. He did his own CLEs. He came to his own conclusions. But part of his good faith defense is, he also

worked with other leading Native American firms in the country who came to the conclusion that he came to, which was this was a legal operation.

THE COURT: Let me find out from the government.

Mr. Muir takes the stand and he says, I acted in good faith. I spent 49 hours on Westlaw searching and reading cases. I read the cases inside out. I picked up the phone, because I wasn't satisfied from my reading of the cases, and I asked people who were knowledgeable in this area whether they read the case the same way I did. Is that inadmissible evidence?

MR. SCOTTEN: As the Court has phrased it, I don't think so, your Honor. Certainly, Mr. Muir can testify as to the law he personally observed, that has been put on his state of mind. So I agree he can say, I spent 49 hours on Westlaw, and based on that, I believe what I did was lawful. It is more problematic when he is essentially bringing in advice of counsel, but not meeting the requirements of the defense. I do think those limits still apply. He can't just say, I got an abstract opinion on my ruling of --

THE COURT: It's not an abstraction. I suppose not every lawyer gets to the bottom of a legal problem exclusively by reference to what pops up on a Westlaw screen or a Lexis screen. So you might ask another assistant United States attorney in your office about an issue. You have read the

case. This is the way I read the case. Am I missing something here? That offhand doesn't strike me as objectionable. I have to hear what it is. Maybe I haven't thought about it enough, and maybe that's why I am asking the question here. But my reaction to that is that's lawful and permissible.

What doesn't sound to me to be admissible is to say, you know when I arrived on the scene, there were a lot of lawyers, who I guess they must have kicked the can, they were working there, none of them had quit. So I just, you know, basically assumed that this must be legal because they are members of the bar and they wouldn't be doing this if it was illegal. That sort of argument presented not by the testimony of the defendant, but through somebody saying, well, were there a bunch of lawyers around on the scene when he started working, yeah, there were, is in my view not probative of any issue in this case.

Mr. Bath, I invite you to tell me where you agree and where you disagree.

MR. BATH: I think it's a matter of Mr. Muir taking the stand. I think if he takes the stand, and he is going to take the stand, and I am going to tell them that in opening statement — and I understand that risk that maybe he will choose not to take the stand, and that's my own peril. But I think if he takes the stand and says — actually, I would argue the combination of the two would be allowable, Judge.

THE COURT: I am not disagreeing with that. I think so also.

MR. BATH: I see the Court is saying, if I was just going to put that defense on in a vacuum, without Mr. Muir's state of mind, I can't just stick that onto his state of mind without him telling the jury that that was in fact his state of mind. So I don't think there is a disagreement here. The government can object when they think it's proper to object, and the Court will rule upon whatever it is that is before the Court.

THE COURT: My offhand reaction is there is something seriously wrong if a nonlawyer can present an advice of counsel defense, but a lawyer can't say, I read the cases, I studied the law, I formed my own opinion, and get to the same place.

Now, I understand the wrinkle on that. As I said, you can get your law exclusively from books, maybe exclusively from conversations with lawyers, or maybe a combination of both, which is how lawyers practice law, but that doesn't strike me as running afoul of anything. It's not an advice of counsel defense per se, but it's a good faith defense based on testimony.

You're entitled to cross-examine and say, No, you didn't look at any of that case law. You didn't spend 49 hours on Lexis. You didn't call these lawyers. What are you talking about? You're allowed to cross-examine about that. How can

you come to that conclusion given this, that or the other 1 2 I think that's fair game also. But I am not offended thina? 3 by the prospect of testimony coming out of the mouth of the 4 defendant, which the government has the right to cross-examine. 5 MR. SCOTTEN: To be clear, neither are we. There may 6 be some disagreements around the edges. Our real concern was 7 the other category the Court is keeping out. Other than the defendant saying, based on what I observed personally, the 8 9 other "weren't there a bunch of other lawyers around?" kind of 10 defense. So I think the Court's ruling is clear on that. 11 THE COURT: Anything else? 12 MR. GINSBERG: One administrative matter, your Honor. 13 Unfortunately, with the e-voucher system, we submitted Friday a 14 request for the transcript from the final pretrial conference 15 and approval for daily transcript. I am not sure that it got to the Court yet for the Court's signature, but until it 16 17 does --18 THE COURT: I orally approve it. 19 Let me see whether it's up there. It may be up there 20 now. 21 You want expedited transcript, right? 22 MR. GINSBERG: Yes, your Honor. And daily for the 23 trial. That was just for the pretrial conference. 24 THE COURT: It has been done.

See you tomorrow morning.

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1 What else?

MR. GINSBERG: One other quick thing. We have asked a number of times, and we have not been told for certain yet, who the witnesses are for this week and the order of witnesses. I don't think we should have to keep asking over and over again. It's the end of the day on Monday.

THE COURT: When are you going to give Mr. Ginsberg an answer?

MR. SCOTTEN: I don't think Mr. Ginsberg had a chance to talk to Mr. Roth. I just told Mr. Roth at the end of the day we would discuss it. We wanted to see how far we got in jury selection. We are going to tell him right now.

THE COURT: Why don't you do it. Let me eavesdrop. Go ahead.

MR. SCOTTEN: So far all we can tell you, your Honor, is likely tomorrow.

One of the complications, your Honor, but --

THE COURT: This doesn't sound like an answer.

MR. SCOTTEN: It's an answer.

THE COURT: Not a good one.

MR. SCOTTEN: It's not a concrete one. We have an issue with several witnesses who are -- there's a lot of witnesses in this case flying in from out of town.

THE COURT: What are the defendants supposed to do in terms of getting ready for cross-examination?

1 MR. SCOTTEN: I can lay it out. They can know what we 2 I am happy to share with them what we know, as far as we know. 3 know. 4 THE COURT: But they don't know who to prepare for 5 cross-examination for? 6 MR. SCOTTEN: They have a pretty good idea. 7 Court wants me to give it openly or to them, we can do it right 8 now. 9 THE COURT: Speak to defense counsel and I will just 10 eavesdrop, but loud enough so I can hear. 11 MR. VELAMOOR: There may be a miscommunication. 12 THE COURT: Speak so we get this on the record. 13 MR. VELAMOOR: We intend to call Mr. Hamner, Richard 14 Hamner first. If there is additional time tomorrow, we intend 15 to call Adrian Rubin after that. If Mr. Hamner takes us to the end of the day, we have problems with Kelly Rogers. With her, 16 17 she is a single mother. She has serious issues that limits her 18 time. So we intend to start Wednesday morning with her 19 regardless of how we end up on Tuesday. 20 THE COURT: That's pretty concrete. 21 Here is the question. How long does the government 22 think -- how long do you think that you would like to take for 23 your opening statement? 24 MR. SCOTTEN: About 21, 22 minutes right now.

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THE COURT: That's a pretty precise answer.

Mr. Ginsberg.

MR. GINSBERG: Mr. Ginsberg is not giving the opening statement.

MR. ROTH: He has deferred to me, Judge. Around 30, 35 minutes, at the most.

THE COURT: Mr. Bath.

MR. BATH: 30 or under.

MR. GINSBERG: Unfortunately, there is one more issue.

At the end of the pretrial conference the other day, if you recall, we had a discussion about what the government referred to as a summary witness with some summary charts. We have not received any 3500 material as to that summary witness or the summary material. The Court ordered the government to turn over what they had at this point and that had been compiled during the last 10, 12 days, something like that. The government made it appear, at least to my ears, as if it was something that was being done recently, and they were beginning to compile it, and they were going to get some reports done.

We then received Friday night by a link about 250 pages of charts, reports, summaries from a forensic accounting firm that's been working on this summary chart material for the last two years. It includes e-mails back and forth from the forensic accountants to the U.S. attorneys saying, we have completed this portion so far, we have this summary done so

far, we have this report done so far, we are awaiting other materials so we can update it. It's not at all, in my view, the way it was portrayed the other day, number one.

Number two, they could have turned this over the day they were supposed to turn over the rest of the 3500 material so we wouldn't have wasted ten days without being able to give it to our forensic accountant, who they made a big fuss about. I don't want to go beyond that because this, to me, goes past sharp practice into some other realm that I don't want to name, but this is not how we practice law in the federal court in serious criminal cases.

THE COURT: When did the government represent they were going to turn over their 3500 material?

MR. GINSBERG: August 28, your Honor.

THE COURT: Do you want to respond, please?

MR. VELAMOOR: I do, your Honor, absolutely.

I think the discussion at the pretrial conference was very different than that. That's certainly not my recollection. I made clear in response to the Court's questions that we were intending to turn over our initial draft of the summary charts on the Friday, and we did that. I also made clear that there would be previous versions of some of the work that were done prior to the 21-day rule I think that the Court set. I made both of those things clear. I also explained at the time that we were still figuring out what was

going to be included or not included in the charts, and so we didn't know what to get from before to include, what would turn out to be actually previous drafts and what was actually in what we intend to offer through the summary witness.

I am very confident that I did not misrepresent or say anything inaccurate with what we did. And I am completely confident what we did was completely appropriate. Just for the record, we notified the defense in March that we intended to call someone from RGL, a forensic accounting firm, as a summary witness in this case, and we invited the defense to offer any objections to our use of a forensic accountant for summary purposes.

THE COURT: I don't think that's where this is headed at the moment. That's not the precise complaint here. The complaint here is much of the material that you're turning over as 3500 material, which you should have turned over, in the defense's view, at a date -- what date in August was it?

MR. GINSBERG: 28th.

THE COURT: Is only being turned over on September 9. That's the gist of the complaint. And while it might not have been your final version of charts, it may have been something that still needed some last-minute polishing up to the last minute, that you had the wherewithal to make a substantial production back on the 28th, but didn't do so.

Mr. Ginsberg, is that your complaint?

MR. GINSBERG: That is my complaint. I think this issue is going to go further because I think what the government is attempting to do, from my quick review of this and sending it to our accountant, is that they are going to attempt to call a forensic accountant and call that a fact witness, as opposed to a witness giving an opinion, even though — it's our view from the material we see — it is a compilation of facts which is then turned into an analysis and an opinion, but that's for a later date.

MR. VELAMOOR: This was the thinking. This forensic accounting firm has done a tremendous amount of work for us over a long time. Most of it is entirely unrelated to anything we intend to use this person for as a summary witness.

THE COURT: Hang on a second. August 28. I got it.

If we are talking last November, maybe it hadn't taken shape.

But the general parameters of what you're going to use the accounting witness for you had to know by August 28, no?

MR. VELAMOOR: We certainly knew we are intending to show spending from travel bank accounts; we are intending to show in some sense the volume of customers and where they came from, certainly. But to be clear, we turned over, as it happened, a draft that's actually usable, that lays out in quite clear detail exactly the kinds of spending, the kinds of information that we intend to summarize and offer through the summary witness the Friday before trial.

We intend to call this summary witness towards the end of our case. We are not off to a tremendously fast start given some of the jurors' obligations. We don't expect this witness to take the stand for at least two weeks. There was certainly no intention to hide the ball, nor can it be said that there is any kind of limitation on the defense ability to digest this material.

THE COURT: This exhibit that you're talking about that lays everything out, did you not have a draft of it at an earlier point in time, as of August 28? Couldn't you have produced your draft? This is subject to revision.

MR. VELAMOOR: I suppose we could have caused an actual draft to be finalized and sent to us. We did not do that. Our concern was if we offer something that was going to be supplemented in substantial ways, it was ultimately going to include additional areas of analysis, that it would bite us in the other direction.

THE COURT: So you're representing to me that you did not have such a draft as of August 28, although you're candidly saying, I suppose we could have asked for one, but you didn't in fact have one, is that what you're representing?

MR. VELAMOOR: Correct. I could have had a draft generated. We did not do that.

THE COURT: Mr. Ginsberg.

MR. GINSBERG: So I am holding in my hand two pieces

of paper. One is entitled "RGL Forensics" on the top. In the middle of the page it says, "Kansas/payday loan/update, August 25, 2014, RGL, strictly confidential," which is the front page of an analysis and report that was contained in the material that we received on Friday.

THE COURT: The question is whether the government had that in its possession.

MR. GINSBERG: It was dated August 25, 2014.

THE COURT: I understand it's dated that day, but whether they had it.

MR. GINSBERG: I have an e-mail, which is dated 2013, which is written between the government and somebody at RGL.

"Re: Kansas loan fraud investigation, master file account review, additional bank accounts identified." And it says,

"Please use the attached schedules, and disregard the prior schedules, as we have had to make changes to the notes and some of the headings. Thank you." And it's signed by Kimberly Espinoza, CPA, at RGL.

THE COURT: Dated when?

MR. GINSBERG: This is dated December 19, 2013.

So whatever they want to call it, in whatever form, this has been going on for three, four years. They had some type of fairly final set of material by August 28th of this year. Because I have looked through this as best as I could in the time that I have had, and there is a lot of material that

goes back to 2013, 2014, that may not have been in final form, but was close enough in form that it should have been turned over on August 28 and then we could have sorted the rest of it out.

MR. VELAMOOR: Judge, I made clear that absolutely RGL did work prior to this date, and that taking a broad view of 3500 material, there would be things that they did previously that would follow in the scope of 3500. But what he is holding up is by no means in any way a draft of any of the slides or charts that we intend to offer in this case. That is a tracing analysis that was essentially the first and early stage in trying to figure out how much payday lending money we can ultimately seize and obtain seizure warrants for when we indicted the case. That is a different analysis. I understand it relates to the issue of spending from travel accounts, and so it was turned over, but that is in no way a draft of the slides that we intend to offer to the jury in this case.

THE COURT: I have heard both sides on this issue. At the present time, I am not going to do anything based on the government's representation that they are calling this witness late in their case. There may be other relief that I may grant to the defendant, and it's not necessarily dependent upon whether there was some wrongdoing or misconduct, but as a trial judge I always have tools available to me if I feel that there is any potential unfairness in the sequence of events, even if

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innocent. So I am not going to do anything, but I do
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      appreciate you bringing it to my attention, and I will see you
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      all tomorrow at 10:00.
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               Thank you.
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                (Adjourned to September 12, 2017, at 10:00 a.m.)
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